



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1859.

In view of an anticipated outbreak against the laws, in Ohio, consequent upon the recent judicial proceedings in the case of certain persons convicted there, of an illegal resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Attorney General of the United States, wrote to the United States Marshal, of Ohio, giving him directions how to act, in maintenance of his proper authority in the premises, and concluding, by telling him, as follows:

"If the State authorities should disregard their duty to the Constitution and laws of the Union so entirely as to make an attack upon you, do not forget, nor let your assistants forget, that they who defend the law are protected by the law. The assaulting party must take all the consequences upon their own heads. The moral as well as the physical power will be on your side."

This is the proper language to be used, and the proper course to be pursued, in all such cases. The Ohio agitators have, thus far, after many threats to the contrary, succumbed.

Hon. Daniel Dickinson, of New York, is the favorite of the New York *Hards*, it would appear, as the Democratic candidate for President. He is well, and not unfavorably known, as being opposed to the Free-soil privileges of the *Softs*, another division of the New York Democracy. Some think that the bringing of his name forward, will operate against Gov. Wise's prospects—but we do not know how this will be. It seems to us, that Gov. Wise, at this time, is the most prominent man for the nomination at Charleston, if one should be made there. The old feud in New York, neutralizes the party action in that State, or renders it much less potent than it was formerly.

The Washington Constitution says that under the contract made by authority of law, with Butterfield & Co., for the overland mail from California, and which the Attorney General has decided cannot be revoked, the account between the Overland Mail Company and the Post Office Department, will stand thus at the close of the contract:—Expenditures by the department, three million six hundred thousand dollars; receipts, ninety thousand dollars—showing a clear loss from the route of THREE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!! No wonder that the Post Office Department is not self-sustaining. There was a special law of Congress authorizing this special contract.

The recent visit of the President, to North Carolina, must have been every way agreeable to him. He was received and welcomed everywhere, with the greatest kindness and hospitality. There was nothing like partisan feeling, or politics, as far as we have seen, exhibited anywhere. The people greeted the President, as their Chief Magistrate, and as their honored guest, laying aside all considerations connected with the political questions of the day.

The Miramon government in Mexico protests against being considered as hostile or unkind to the government of the United States, and declares that it will protect all American citizens in Mexico. It has also issued an address, calling attention to the designs of speculators, land grabbers, and filibusters, against the rich lands of Mexico lying on the Northern frontier and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The "Jennings estate" is again on the carpet. A "convention" of the descendants of Cornelius Dabney and Sarah, Sally, or Sallie, his second wife, whose maiden name was Jennings, and died in Albemarle county, Virginia, about the year 1787, is called, to be held at Charlottesville, on the 5th of October next. We had thought the "Jennings estate" affair "was done gone, long ago."

The old and merciful rule, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," is certainly not applied in the case of the deceased King of Naples. He is the "best abused" man who has gone to his final account, in our days. A perfect storm of execration follows his remains to the tomb. His successor, if he wants a different fate, has only to be just the opposite of his father, in every respect.

The Grand Jury in the District Court at Washington, have made a presentment against A. G. Seaman, formerly Superintendent of the Public Printing.

A private letter from our Minister to Austria, says, that ex-President Pierce, who has been sojourning at Vienna, left there on the 12th of May.

It is a curious historical coincidence that the battle of Montebello was the first fought by the troops of Napoleon I. after crossing the Great St. Bernard, in 1800.

Benjamin Bullock, an estimable merchant of Philadelphia, for many years engaged extensively in the wool trade, died in that city on Saturday last.

A despatch from Washington states that the Secretary of the Treasury is gradually reducing the expenses of the Custom Houses.

The Lynchburg Extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, has been completed seven miles west of Charlottesville, Va.

Hon. Linn Boyd, of Ky., was sojourning at Ebersburg, Pa., last week. His health is still very bad.

The frigate Congress is to be the flag-ship of the Brazil squadron.

In New York there were 357 deaths last week, and 180 in Philadelphia.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The trial of M. S. Donald, mate of the brig Susan W. Lind, terminated suddenly in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond on Tuesday, so far as the indictment for murder was concerned. Judge Tamm instructed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that there was no statute of the United States to punish the prisoner, because the blow was given on the high seas, and death occurred on the waters of Elizabeth river. McDonald is now on trial for misdemeanor merely.

The Minnesotans have "struck a vein" richer than those of the new diggings. They have found immense quantities of ginseng near St. Paul. Two dollars a day is the ordinary result of digging this root. The St. Paul Pioneer says: "The price of ginseng is from six to ten cents per pound when green, and from twenty-five to thirty cents when dry. Hereafter the prices will be given in our market report."

At Cincinnati, O., the "Americans" are dissatisfied with the Republican platform made at Columbus on Thursday last, and a mass meeting is to be held to-morrow, to take independent action. This difficulty may give the county to the Democrats, and the next Legislature to the same party. This Legislature elect a Senator in the place of Senator Pugh.

About 200,000 lobsters are sent to the Boston, Mass., market by persons residing at Gloucester, who employ fishermen along the coast of Maine in the trade, during March, April, May and June. They are taken to Boston in well-boats, and bring an average of five cents each, making an aggregate of \$100,000 per annum.

The verdict of \$100,000 damages rendered at St. Louis against Mr. Shaw for not marrying Miss Effie Carstang, seems to have pleased the crowd of spectators in the court-room, as they made the building ring with applause on its rendition. The jury, it appears, was out only ten minutes.

The wife of Sir John Franklin last year sent out the yacht Fox, in command of Captain McClintock, to search for her husband. By the latest accounts, the Fox, taking the Beechey Island route, meant to sail into Fish River, passing to the east of King William's Land.

The Greek Slave, which is now made to ornament and decorate the palatial dry-goods store of A. T. Stewart, New York, has been placed there it is said, not for ornament alone, but for the trying on of hoop skirts—ladies always desiring to see how they will fit before making a purchase.

A racial in Cincinnati, a short time since, shipped for New Orleans what purported to be cigars, on which he procured an insurance of \$6,000. On the down trip he endeavored to fire the boat, but failed, and it was then ascertained that his cigar boxes contained nothing but chips and shavings.

Mr. Bisbee, the delegate elect of Norfolk, has returned from a visit to Carrington, N. C., where he succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to the amount of \$5,000 for a steamboat line between Norfolk and Carrington, via the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

Virginia Legislature—Senators Elected.

The following is a complete list of the Senators elected in the 25 Districts vacated by Constitutional limitation. Most of them are new members:

- Accomac Dist.—O. B. Finney, Whig.
- Norfolk County Dist.—W. W. Cannaday, Whig.
- Southampton District.—T. B. Urquhart, Whig.
- District—Wm. F. Thompson, D.
- Northampton Dist.—Wm. C. Knight, D.
- Pittsylvania Dist.—George W. Townes, Whig.
- Franklin Dist.—C. Y. Thomas, D.
- Campbell Dist.—Chas. H. Lynch, D.
- Henrico District.—Wm. C. Wickham, Whig.
- Gloucester Dist.—Jos. Christian, Whig.
- King William Dist.—B. B. Douglas, D.
- Stafford Dist.—J. M. Talbott, D.
- Loudoun Dist.—Jno. A. Carter, Whig.
- Madison Dist.—Wm. L. Early, D.
- Louisiana Dist.—Chas. Massie, Whig.
- Jefferson Dist.—Thos. M. Ishell, D.
- Clarke Dist.—J. H. Carson, D.
- Rockingham Dist.—John D. Pennybacker, D.
- Rockbridge Dist.—J. Gardner, Paxton, D.
- Floyd Dist.—Jno. Dickinson, (2) D.
- Wythe Dist.—Wm. C. Parks, D.
- Kanawha Dist.—Pate, Whig.
- Jackson Dist.—W. W. Newlin, D.
- Westchester Dist.—Chas. W. Newlin, D.
- Chesterfield Dist.—Alex. Jones, D. (fills vacancy caused by resignation of Wm. Old, Jr.)

Prayers for Peace.

Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, publishes a letter calling attention to the encyclical letter of the Pope, ordering prayers throughout the Catholic world, to avert the scandal of three Catholic nations armed with all the modern appliances of modern warfare for mutual destruction. The Bishop expresses the opinion that there will be no necessity for the flight of the Pope. Of Louis Napoleon he says: "Aware, as we are, of the antecedents of the present Napoleon, and of his uncle, we share not the disquietude of many Catholic minds, that the present, apparent, dictator of the destinies of Europe entertains any ideas that are hostile to the integrity of the States of the world. He should, indeed, be demented not to see in history the point at which the downfall of the first Napoleon began, or fail to perceive that a similar policy would be fatal to himself."

Betting Commenced.

The New York Sun undertakes that several bets have already been made in that city upon the result of the next presidential election. One sporting gentleman, says that paper, has made the following bets: \$1,000 that Senator Douglas will be the next Democratic candidate; \$1,000 that Senator Seward will be the Republican candidate; \$1,000 that the Whigs will nominate a third candidate; \$1,000 that if Douglas be nominated he will carry the following Eastern, Northern, Middle and Western States: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois. We are also informed that the same gentleman is willing to bet \$10,000 that if Douglas be nominated at Charleston he will carry every Southern State except Maryland.

The Result in Virginia.

Mr. Letcher has been run so close as to show that the Opposition might easily have beaten him, if they only had allowed themselves to have had faith, and follow it up with good works. We would point out hundreds who claim to be good Whigs who would not allow themselves to believe a victory possible, and therefore did not try to achieve one. One good Whig, who was in the struggle, thought Letcher may have been elected by a small majority, and that is that men should never falter in a good cause; that men never fail to vote, whether in a minority or not. The man cannot have a well grounded faith in anything, who does not prove it by his works.—Winchester Repub.

Subjects of Allegiance—Naturalization, &c.

"It is extremely essential that we should all know accurately what is conferred, and what is not conferred upon a foreigner, by American naturalization. In the case of Martin Kostka, it is true, the government here sustained Captain Ingraham *ex post facto*; the thing was done and it was best to stand by it; but at the same moment that Mr. Marcy wrote his elaborate letter to Hulseman in assertion of the right of protection which Capt. Ingraham put in force, he issued a circular to all passport agents in America, prohibiting them from giving any sort of papers whatever to an inchoate citizen, to visit Europe—that is, a citizen who has declared his intentions, but has not yet been fully naturalized.

Well, then it is believed at least that the fully naturalized citizen was assured of protection in all lands. But our government is becoming more prudent since 1812.

The following letter, says the Memphis Bulletin, has been handed us by Hume F. Hill, esp. who has heretofore obtained passports for many of our naturalized citizens, who wish to visit Europe. It will be seen that they will not be entirely safe in relying upon their naturalization for exemption from military service during the existing war:

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1859.

To Mr. Felix Le Cleve, Memphis, Tenn.:—Sir:—Your letter of the 13th instant, has been received. In reply I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repair thither. I am, sir, your obedient servant. LEWIS CASE.

Now, this simply gives up the protection to protect his citizens everywhere. "The French Government claims military service," yes, and the English Government claims indefeasible allegiance from all born subjects. Formerly the American Government asserted the right of expatriation; and even pretended that American citizenship once conferred was paramount to the "claims" of sovereigns. It is a pity that this proud pretension should be entirely yielded up; but when it is so yielded, nothing can be fairer than to let us all distinctly know it, as the letter of Gen. Cass has scrupulously done.

The above extract from the "Southern Citizen," offers opportunity for the discussion of a mooted question of international law, very important in its bearing on the theory of our government, not less than on the dearest interests of our citizens.

During the present war, different governments have maintained three different rules of principle, as regards this matter of allegiance.

The doctrine which Great Britain asserted fifty years ago, is, that allegiance is perpetual and indissoluble. "Once a citizen, always a citizen," is the doctrine, the practical assertion of which involved that nation in hostilities with the United States in 1812.

For a long time, most of the nations of continental Europe have acted upon the assumption that allegiance is dissoluble, but only with the consent of the sovereign, and to the extent that the sovereign may prescribe.

Thus, the Prussian Constitution provides that emigration or expatriation shall be subject to no restriction, except for the purpose of enforcing from each native of Prussia the term of military service, to which every citizen of the kingdom is liable. Similar legislation has been adopted by France and most of the other continental powers.

The doctrine which is dissoluble, but only with the consent of the sovereign, and to the extent that the sovereign may prescribe, is the doctrine, the practical assertion of which involved that nation in hostilities with the United States in 1812.

With us citizens are naturalized, i. e., naturalized, and thus guaranteed the full extent of protection against the claims for service to which protection may be forfeited, but only with the consent of the sovereign, and to the extent that the sovereign may prescribe.

The cases which now present themselves involve a conflict of laws. The question to be decided is, which law ought to govern, according to the dictates of right and justice? If two nations cannot agree on this point, an appeal to arms is the only escape from submission to wrong on the part of the injured contestant.

We will not go so far as to advise resort to hostilities—certainly not immediate resort to hostilities. The laws of these foreign nations are the necessary consequence of the theories of government under which they are established. Their execution involves no intentional insult to our national dignity. It is purely the result of the great moral conflict—the religious question which is now in progress between the principles of the Divine right of kings or oligarchs, and the atheistic denial of all principle, which bases the fabric of government in each instance on some narrow view of mere expediency. It may be that we must finally submit. It may be that the attempt at this time to vindicate the rights of our fellow-citizens, would raise a world in arms against us. It may be that ordinary prudence requires submission.

Still, the question is, is it one of forcible maintenance of law, or of submission to wrong. And the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress alone shall decide such a question.

So far as the Executive is concerned, its duty is plain. It must maintain the Constitution and laws, by remonstrance, by protest, by treaty, if possible, and, if its efforts prove unavailing, the President must then refer the question of war or submission directly to Congress.

And if we are to submit, let the submission be made on the basis of expediency. Let not the submission be veiled under such flimsy pretenses as the State Department has put forward during the past ten years; for these pretenses amount to nothing less than an entire renunciation of the doctrines asserted by our laws, of the great principles of popular sovereignty and individual liberty which lie at the root of our whole governmental theory.—Rich. Empirer.

A Guard for the Empress.

It is said that, during the absence of his Majesty from Paris, a volunteer *garde noble* will be organized amongst the young men of birth and fortune, who, anxious to prove their utter devotion to the person of the Empress, will accompany her Majesty upon all occasions, taking up their residence at St. Cloud whilst she remains there, and returning to Paris when she resides at the Tuilleries. The captain of the chivalrous band is an English nobleman, of great Continental reputation for wealth and eccentricity, whose worship of the Empress has been long known to the Parisian public.—Court Journal.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—There was a heavy frost in this region on Saturday night, and the wheat crop in Northern Ohio is badly injured or destroyed. Corn, grapes, and potatoes have been frozen in some localities.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—The frost of Saturday night and Sunday morning has greatly damaged the wheat, corn, and potatoes, also some of the fruits in this region.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The frost of Sunday morning extended over this State and the larger part of Indiana, and did great damage to the corn and potato crops.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The President left Portsmouth this afternoon, in the steamer Adelaide, en route for Washington. There was an immense crowd on the wharf, who greeted the President with loud cheers as the boat left. The President seems to be in fine health.

The cornerstone of a large Roman Catholic Church was laid yesterday at Portsmouth, by Bishop McGill of Richmond.

BOSTON, June 4.—The steam frigate Minnesota has been hauled to the navy-yard. She is to be dismantled, and her crew put on Monday or Tuesday next. The steam gun-boat Narragansett is now ready for sea. The monitor ship Hartford is at anchor in the stream, ready for sea, as also the Levant. The Constitution will be ready in a few days.

BAYON, June 6.—The house of Mr. Goss, at North Carmel, was struck by lightning on Friday, and a child instantly killed.—The house of Wm. Sutherland, at Clifton, was also struck, and almost torn to pieces. A cooking stove was carried through, in the midst of the family, to the cellar. Fortunately, they all escaped without serious injury.

BRANDON, Vt., June 3.—The Railroad Foundry and Machine Shop, owned by the Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Company, and occupied by Bowman & Mansfield, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss from \$15,000 to \$20,000; insured for about half that amount.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Trenholm Brothers & Co., cotton merchants, suspended payment today in consequence of losses from the recent severe decline in our great Southern staple. Trenholm Brothers are represented by John T. Tappan & Co., of Charleston, and Trenholm, French & Co., of Liverpool. Cotton & Cape, cotton operators here, have also suspended. There is much distrust regarding commercial bills, which are virtually unsalable.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Pryor, editor of The States, in this city, a Democratic journal, not exactly of the Administration stripe, is about to leave it, and return to Petersburg, Va. Negotiations are on foot for the purchase of his interest in the paper, although Mr. P. probably had the prospect of politics less profitable than that of the law.

Banking in Illinois.

How it is done.—"Iota," the Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, furnishes that paper with the following interesting article on the manner in which Banking is done in that State:

"Under our system of Banking, a small cash capital is sufficient to get out a large circulation of bills. For instance, a person wishing to go into the business, need not money enough to pay for getting up the bills, engraving, &c., and a few other incidental expenses. He then buys State bonds on a short credit, and deposits the bonds with the Auditor, who issues bills on this deposit; he takes these bills, which are now money, and pays for the bonds. To prevent the bills from being presented for payment, the bank purports to be located at some place, bearing a classical name, which generally proves to be a swamp in some part of the State, difficult to be found. In this way, the bank, without having the notes pressed on him for redemption; consequently, he keeps little, and, in fact, we may say no money, at the place where the bank is located. What the banker makes by this transaction is the interest on the bonds deposited with the Auditor—the coupons of which are delivered to him every six months—and, besides this, all the bills which are lost, burned up, or destroyed in any way, is that much more in his pocket. Thus, with a small cash capital to start the thing, the banker may get out a hundred thousand dollars worth of bills, for which he deposits, as security, bonds which draw, generally, six per cent; thus he receives the interest on these bonds, amounting to about \$5,000 annually."

A Bonaparte and the Bible.

While the Emperor Napoleon is filling Europe with the roar of war, his cousin, Prince Louis Lucien, is peacefully occupied in carrying on his philological studies in his retreat at Baywater. Several works of a linguistic nature have recently been printed under his direction and at his expense. These consist principally of portions of the Old or New Testament, translated into the dialects of particular places; the Prince apparently imagining that the regularly recognized languages of the world can take care of themselves, while the dialects alone need to be preserved.

Accordingly, he has just issued a new translation of the New Testament in the Irish of the province of Munster; also, a new translation of the Songs of Solomon in the Transylvanian dialect of the German and the same done to the dialect of Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, from the authorized English version, by Henry Antony Littledale. The last mentioned is a very curious performance. Bad grammar, it seems, is one of the principal characteristics of this dialect. The Prince has also translated a version of St. Matthew in Lowland Scotch. We presume he means soon to give us a version in the Cockney dialect of Whitechapel, with notes showing how it differs from St. Giles's.—Critics.

The Presbyterian Assembly, Old School.

This body, after an interesting session of thirteen days at Indianapolis, adjourned on the 21st instant. The Assembly has had some difficulty in reference to its Board of Home Missions, in which the slavery question has been to some extent implicated.

The Mayor has ascertained to a certainty that the bodies found in a box that floated ashore at West Farms, belonged to the old Potters' Field. The box slipped overboard from the steambark on route for the new Potters' field, or what is termed the "City Cemetery" on Ward's Island, and the pilot allowed it to float up the river to frighten the good people of Westchester county.

There was a little error in the first discovery, for besides the seven visible bodies, there were supposed to be the remains of seven or eight more of the pauper dead. The Coroner of Westchester county charged the Mayor and now he is inconceivable to find that there were at least fifteen.—New York Chron.

HARVESTING.—Farmers are preparing for the approaching harvest, and all of them that we know, expect to gather in an unusually large crop of wheat, which is now nearly ready for the scythe. We have never seen such cheering prospects for a large crop of wheat, and it will be unusually good, unless injured by a wet spell.—Lynchburg Republican.

A daily mail, and a telegraph office within 23 miles of the place. Circulars or other information can be had by addressing to J. S. BUCK, esq., of Howard House, Baltimore.

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Death of the King of Naples.

It was briefly mentioned yesterday that His Majesty Ferdinand II., King of Naples, was dead, and that his son, Francis II., had assumed the reins of government. The deceased, who was well-known as Bomba, mounted the throne twenty-nine years ago, and his whole reign has been one of oppression and cruelty. During the revolution of 1848, however, in fear for his own safety, he professed liberal principles, and granted a liberal constitution to his kingdom.

The constitution was accepted by a jubilant people, and went into operation and worked with a general success that astonished the civilized world, until the King, having somewhat bettered his foothold, arbitrarily dissolved the Parliament, and threw its leading men into prison, and brought back a despotism, such as the civilized world cannot parallel. The imprisonments, the banishments, the tortures and murders of men, whose only fault was their love of country, are still fresh in the reader's mind. It is their description would be a useless and painful task. His son and heir is said to be a better man.

With the exception of the reigning Queen of Spain, the deceased King was the only one of the family of the Bourbons left in possession of a throne. His full name was Ferdinand Charles. He was in the fifty-fifth year of his age, having been born the 12th of January, 1810.

On the 18th of November, 1830, he succeeded to the throne of Naples his father, King Francis Januarius Joseph. His title was Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies and of Jerusalem, Duke of Parma, Plaisance and Castro, hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was also a proprietary Colonel of the Austrian army, and a member of the Ultramarine, a wild and barbarous division of troops, who are to the Austrian service what the Zouaves are to the French.

Ferdinand was twice married, and leaves eleven children. He was first married on the 21st November, 1832, to Marie-Christine-Caroline-Josephine-Gaetane-Elise, daughter of the late King Victor-Emmanuel, of Sardinia, uncle of the present King. She died the 31st of January, 1836. Ferdinand espoused in second nuptials Marie-Therese-Isabelle, daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria. The issue of the first marriage, Francis-Marie, is now the reigning monarch of Naples, under the title of Francis II., in spite of the intrigues and machinations of his Austrian step-mother, who tried to prevail upon the deceased King to name as his successor his eldest son by her.

Another Exposure.

Recently, the editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin mentioned a circumstance that came under his observation, viz: that a coffee-pot, a fishing-pole and a box of patent medicine had been sent on free, with the mails, addressed to a member of Congress in Washington City. The article attracted the attention of the Post Office Department, and a letter was addressed by Assistant Postmaster General King to Mr. Westcott, the Philadelphia Postmaster, inquiring into the truth of the statement. Mr. Westcott, having made his inquiries, ascertained that the articles in question were not put into the mails, but were placed in charge of a certain route mail-agent, who was in the habit of carrying such articles for members of Congress and other persons in Washington having the franking privilege. His letter contained the following passage, which is interesting to the public:

"I made further inquiry from the subordinates of this office, who have charge of the despatching and reception of mails, and I learn that these packages were not wisely placed in their charge, or the custody of this office, but were in charge of route agent—and were taken by him, to Washington on his own account, entirely independent of any connection with the mails. Such, I learn, is a common occurrence, not only with Mr. —, but other agents, and that it has been the practice for years, of the route agents, running between this city and Washington, to accommodate their friends. Flour by the barrel, candles, fish, butter, and other articles, not suitable, have been so carried, for several years, without any objection from the Post Office Department. Since I have been in office the route agents, being officers of the Department and not under my control, except with reference to the proper performance of their duties, I have not felt that it was my duty to interfere with the practice, which I had good reason to believe was known to the Department."

This is a pretty exposition, and only lacks one thing to make it complete. The public ought to know who are the "Senators, members of Congress, and others," for whom benefit the mail cars are appropriated to the transportation of "flour by the barrel, candles, fish, butter, and other articles" not suitable.—Balt. American.

A Life of Crime.

Henry Wood, alias Briscoe, a noted English criminal, died in the Rhode Island State Prison on Monday, of consumption. He was born at Warwick, England, and was 43 years of age. On the day before his death he gave to the warden of the Prison a brief narrative of his life. He was educated in England, when sixteen years of age, for theft, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, being flogged both at the commencement and termination of his term. On his discharge, he was again arrested at the door of the jail for robbery, was tried, convicted and transported to Australia for seven years, during twelve months of which time he was in irons. On his discharge, at the end of the term of sentence, he robbed a man in Sydney, N. South Wales, and was, in consequence, sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Having served his term, he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was again arrested, and on the last day of May, 1847, in eighteen months after his arrival, was arrested in Boston for burglary, for which he was sent to Charleston State Prison for ten years. On his discharge in November, 1857, he came to Providence, and in twenty-four days' time was arrested for attempting to break into a store, and was sent to the State Prison for three years, as above stated.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SIXTEEN DEAD BODIES.—Mayor has ascertained to a certainty that the bodies found in a box that floated ashore at West Farms, belonged to the old Potters' Field. The box slipped overboard from the steambark on route for the new Potters' field, or what is termed the "City Cemetery" on Ward's Island, and the pilot allowed it to float up the river to frighten the good people of Westchester county.

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The Military Operations in Sardinia—Present Positions of the Forces.

When the campaign in Italy first opened, it looked very much as though the Austrians were going to make a brilliant coup, and from their great preponderance of force gain possession of the whole of Piedmont, driving the Sardinians into some corner of their kingdom before the French could come to their aid. A short review of the military movements will show how this result has been prevented.

It will be remembered that three plans for the campaign in Sardinia were submitted to the Emperor of Austria, of which that of Gen. Gyalui was adopted. According to this plan, 180,000 men were to be thrown into Sardinia in three columns. One of these was to cross Lake Maggiore, turning the extreme left of the Sardinian line of operations, and advancing through Biella, down the valley of the Dora Baltea, through Savigliera, to Turin. The second column was to march up the Po, and then down to Verceil, where the Austrian headquarters were finally established, within three days march of Turin and two days from Genoa. A third column was to cross the Po at Pavia and advance through Vigevano, Tortona, within one day's march of Alessandria, on one side, or of Novara on the other; while the third column would have cut off the communication between Alessandria and Genoa, and brought the Austrians within two days' march of that port. To oppose this invading force, had the movement been suddenly made, the Sardinians would have had about 60,000 men distributed along the line of operations from Gravelona on Lake Maggiore to Genoa, and no French troops were available to assist them. The result, which actually occurred, the Sardinian army, after a battle by retreating before the superior forces of Austria, and as these advanced towards Turin, Victor Emmanuel and his army withdrew to the strong fortress of Alessandria, to wait there the issue of a siege and snipe from the French.

Had the plan of General Gyalui been carried out with the rapidity of movement contemplated in its conception, Turin must have fallen at once into the hands of the Austrians, affording them an excellent base from which to cut up the exhausted corps of French troops, which were to cross Mount Cenis, and gain to the invaders possession of the whole of Sardinia, with the exception of the island fortress of Alessandria, and the port of Genoa. But this was prevented by the promptness of events. First came the presenting of the ultimatum of Austria, on the 23d of April, giving Sardinia three days to disarm. Next came the proffered mediation of England on the 25th which delayed the advance of the Austrians until the 27th. Then Napoleon, as soon as he was advised by telegraph of the sending from Vienna of the ultimatum, did not wait for the expiration of its term, or the reply of Sardinia. He ordered the immediate embarkation of his troops, and on the 27th of April, the day the Austrians crossed the Ticino, had already placed 50,000 men in Genoa. Then came the rains and the swelling of the rivers, which greatly interfered with and retarded the movements of the Austrians, and gave the Allies still more time to perfect their own concentration. The Sardinians, placed in the left wing of the Alpine division of the French army, and within three days' march of Turin, and within three weeks time Louis Napoleon had thrown 150,000 men into Sardinia, the first body landing at Genoa on the 27th of April.

The Austrian advance was thus stopped, and the increased forces of the Allies decided the success of the original plan. As the French and Sardinians concentrated the forces, a like necessity attended the Austrians, and instead of pursuing their offensive movements, they were now obliged to prepare for defence. The left wing of the Sardinian army, being now strengthened, was pushed forward, causing the northern column of the Austrians, which had advanced as far as Santhia, to retrace its steps. According to the advice we published yesterday, General Chialdini had forced the passage of the Sesia, and Gen. Garibaldi, being in the division, had entered Gravelona. This forced the northern column of the Austrians to retreat across Lake Maggiore, re-enter Lombardy. The retreat of the wing of the Austrians left its central column uncovered on that flank, and forced the Sardinians to place their main body at Verceil, first to Mortara, and then to the lake, which